

14 January 1966

JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

The Soviet ICBM nuclear delivery force is shown here.

(Viewgraph 1 - Soviet ICBM's)

You are no doubt familiar with the first generation ICBM, the SS-6, and the second generation SS-7 and SS-8 ICBM's. I would like first to call your attention to the SS-9 ICBM, which reached its initial operational capability in late 1965. This missile uses liquid storable propellants and will be deployed in dispersed single silos.

The newest active missile development program is for the SS-11. This missile is a small one, only slightly larger than our Minuteman ICBM, and it uses liquid storable propellants.

it appears that it was intended for deployment early in 1966 in dispersed single silos. However, its actual deployment may occur later than planned

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The geographic distribution of the Soviet force is shown in the next viewgraph.

(Viewgraph 2 - ICBM deployment)

The sites are generally along the Trans-Siberian railroad. The earlier ICBM systems were deployed in a mix of hard and soft sites; however, the SS-9 and SS-11 ICBM's are all intended for deployment in hard silos.

(Viewgraph 3 - Deployment Curve)

This shows the rate of growth of Soviet ICBM deployment over the years. At the present time, there are 224 operational launchers located at 100 separate launch complexes.

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

Because of the rapid pace of construction of dispersed single silos primarily to house SS-11 ICBM's, the number of launchers will rise to 310 to 364 in mid-1966.

Another factor which needs to be considered in the ICBM threat picture are the missiles displayed in the Moscow military parades.

(Viewgraphs 4 - Moscow Parade Missiles)

The three missiles pictured here have all been advertised by the Soviets as using solid fuels. The SAVAGE has been called an ICBM and our own analysis of the photographs confirms the diagnosis of the SAVAGE as a solid fuel ICBM. The other two missiles are in canisters, however, the canisters are large enough to accommodate solid fueled missiles which would fly to the ranges advertised.



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We therefore feel that the Soviet purpose in displaying these missiles was to deceive us into overestimating their ICBM and IRBM nuclear weapon delivery capability, the mobility of their strategic forces, and their progress in solid propellant technology.

Also shown in recent Moscow parades was a large liquid fueled missile, labelled SCRAG.

(Viewgraph 5 - SCRAG)

This missile was credited by the Soviets with the capability to put a bomb in orbit. The orbital bomber idea is of course not a new one. As far back as December 1961, Khrushchev claimed that such a weapon was available, and indeed we believe the Soviets certainly have the capability to develop an orbital bomb.

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However, we do not believe the SCRAG has ever been flown into orbit.

The Proton satellites launched by the Soviets in July and November of last year are the heaviest payloads orbited by any country to date.

(Viewgraph 6 - Proton)

The booster which put these payloads into orbit is somewhat larger than our Saturn I series, but does not use propellants having as high a performance. We believe it is intended ultimately to be orbited with an additional third stage, and that when this happens the orbital payload will be about doubled.

Although we feel the primary purpose of this launch vehicle is in space exploration, it is obvious that if it were used as a missile it could deliver 30,000 pounds to a range of 6,500 nautical miles. Therefore, it is clear that the Proton booster could easily carry the 100 megaton bomb claimed as part of the weapon inventory by Khrushchev years ago.